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Program Organization and Implementation

Purpose

The ICMP is organized to enhance the state’s role in supporting partnerships among governmental agencies, and organizations. The ICMP strengthens local stakeholder capacity, and initiates and continues effective coastal management consistent with identified state standards and criteria.

The ICMP plays an important role in shaping coastal ecosystem management policies, streamlining procedures, and providing a clearinghouse for information on coastal regulatory programs. It increases public awareness, involvement, and opportunities for citizens to participate in decisions affecting our Lake Michigan coastal resources.

Executive Order

Executive Order 10-14 (EO) by Governor Pat Quinn designates IDNR as lead agency for implementation of the CMP. It outlines coastal management objectives, establishes a Technical Advisory Committee consisting of relevant state agencies, and identifies a conflict resolution process. Executive order 10-14 can be found in Appendix C.

ICMP Organization

DNR is designated as the lead state agency to receive and administer coastal management funds to implement the ICMP. The ICMP will review federal activities within the coastal zone for consistency, administer the coastal grants program, and support coastal communities in the development of sustainable coastal management policies.

The IDNR Coastal Management Program Office will report to the Director. IDNR staff and technical resources will support the ICMP. ICMP staff will collaborate with IDNR’s Office of Water Resources Lake Michigan Division in reviewing federal consistency determinations.

Coastal Program Network and Roles

Implementation of Illinois laws and policies is conducted by many state agencies and local units of government. Their respective regulatory functions will continue to be performed as required under existing statutes and authorities. The ICMP document identifies a framework of existing programs, laws and policies that brings state agencies into a comprehensive network. This network will improve coordination and focus of efforts to protect and manage our coastal resources.

Consistency among State Agencies and within IDNR

State agencies are responsible for implementing polices and regulations in a manner consistent with Illinois State law. The ICMP will enhance coordination in the Coastal Zone in two ways. First, the ICMP authority originates within Executive Order 10-14 which ensures consistency amongst state agencies. Secondly, the ICMP network including the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), and the Citizen Advisory Group (CAG) will also ensure state consistency on coastal policies.

Members of Coastal Program Network

- **Technical Advisory Committee**

The Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) will review, and provide comment on the project recommendations received from the CAG. The TAC will also provide recommendations on priority issues, and emphasis areas. The TAC performs an important role as the forum for state agency input, consistency review, and coordination with other state or local agencies on projects or issues having an effect on land and water resources within the coastal zone. The TAC will formally meet twice a year to review and recommend grants proposals. In addition the TAC will form topic specific sub committees, to meet on a monthly basis or as necessary.

- **Coastal Advisory Group**

The Coastal Advisory Group (CAG) will be the forum for broad public input. The CAG will form topic specific sub committees, to meet on a monthly basis or as necessary. The CAG makes recommendations which will provide better direction and implementation of the ICMP.

Regulatory Authorities

The IDNR is the state agency responsible for implementation. IDNR's mission is to manage, protect, and sustain Illinois' natural and cultural resources, further the public's understanding and appreciation of those resources, and promote the education, science and public safety of our natural resources for present and future generations. The following top priorities, identified in IDNR's Strategic Plan, support the IDNR's lead agency role.

- Maintain and meet the outdoor educational and recreational demands in a manner that preserves and protects fish, wildlife and other natural resources.
- Pursue direct acquisition of property to meet ecosystem based management and resource compatible recreation objectives.
- Improve quality of life for Illinois citizens through the proper management of the water resources of the state, including water supply, flood damage reduction, watershed planning, and regulation of development within floodplains.
- Collect data and information on natural and cultural resources, and effectively integrate Information Technology operations to increase productivity, enhance service delivery, and provide objective scientific and technological information to policy makers, students and scientists around the state.
- Encourage the public's safe use of recreational and natural resources.
- Utilize public/private partnerships and agency streamlining to achieve our priorities with limited fiscal resources.
- Maximize economic and recreational benefits to distressed areas by targeting grant dollars and focusing on internal recreational goals and objectives creating job opportunities in these communities.

IDNR Management and Regulatory Authorities Affecting the Coastal Zone:

See (20 ILCS 805/Art. 805). For specific enforceable policies for federal consistency please consult Chapter 11.

- i. Section 805-100 Conservation of fish and game
- ii. Section 805-105 Conservation of fauna and flora
- iii. Section 805-110 Statistics related to fauna and flora
- iv. Section 805-115 Conservation information
- v. Section 805-120 Pollution prevention
- vi. Section 805-125 Agreements with federal agencies
- vii. Section 805-130 Conservation of forests
- viii. Section 805-120 Purchasing land for State parks
- ix. Section 805-220 Historic structures
- x. Section 805-225 Conservation of natural or scenic resources
- xi. Section 805-230 Developing recreational areas
- xii. Section 805-300 Public accommodation, educational and service facilities
- xiii. Section 805-535 Conservation Police Officers

IDNR State Agencies Linkages

As the state's umbrella agency for management and protection of natural resources, the IDNR has been given broad regulatory authority, and management responsibility, for the coastal zone. These authorities and policies are cited in Chapters 9, 10, and 11. Within these statutes formal linkages exist between IDNR and other state agencies. These include:

- **Rivers Lakes and Streams Act** (615 ILCS 5/14a) (from ch. 19, par. 61a)
Sec. 14a. It is the express intention of this legislation that close cooperation shall exist between the Pollution Control Board, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Department of Natural Resources and that every resource of State government shall be applied to the proper preservation and utilization of the waters of Lake Michigan.
- **Illinois Groundwater Protection Act** (415 ILCS 55/4) (from ch. 111 ½, par. 7454)
Sec. 4a. There shall be established within State government an interagency committee which shall be known as the Interagency Coordinating Committee on Groundwater. The Committee shall be composed of the Director, or his designee, of the following agencies:
 - Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, who shall chair the Committee
 - Illinois Department of Natural Resources
 - Illinois Department of Public Health
 - Office of Mines and Minerals within the DNR
 - Office of the State Fire Marshall
 - Office of Water Resources of the DNR
 - The Illinois Department of Agriculture
 - The Illinois Emergency Management Agency
 - The Illinois Department of Nuclear Safety

- The Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity
- **Interagency Wetland Policy Act of 1989** (20 ILCS 830/2-1) (from ch.96 ½, par.9702-1)
An Interagency Wetlands Committee, chaired by the Director of Natural Resources or his representative, is established. The Directors of the following agencies, or their respective representatives, shall serve as members of the Committee:

- Capital Development Board
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Department of Transportation
- Historic Preservation Agency

The Interagency Wetlands Committee shall also include 2 additional persons with relevant expertise designated by the Director of Natural Resources. The IDNR offices carry out these responsibilities in conjunction with or with the advice and recommendations of various boards and commissions, as follows:

- Council on Forestry Development
- Illinois Endangered Species Protection Board
- Illinois Geographic Information Council
- Illinois Nature Preserves Commission
- Illinois State Museum Board
- Natural Resources Advisory Board
- Oil and Gas Board
- State Mining Board

In addition to the above, Executive Order 10-14 that established the Illinois Coastal Management Program within the Illinois Department of Natural Resources also formalized the linkages between state agencies.

“...I hereby direct all state agencies to carry out their legally established duties consistently with this program and in a manner which promotes coordination among those agencies in achieving its goals and objectives...”

IDNR Local Communities Linkages

There are other communication pathways and linkages that exist between the IDNR, and local governments, that provide for efficient and proper management of the ICMP. The IDNR has legislative mandates to coordinate with other state and local programs on the environment and natural resources. Existing authorities include IDNR issues:

- Permits for construction in Lake Michigan
- Permits for Lake Michigan diversions in all 21 communities in Coastal Zone
- Permits for construction in any floodplain or waterway
- Permits for Dam construction or modification

- Reviews of activities under Comprehensive Environmental Review Process (EAS)
- Floodplain mapping revisions (insurance)

IDNR manages State Parks and Natural Areas and has three ecosystem partnerships within the Coastal Zone Boundary. It also has the administrative capability to monitor and evaluate the management of the state's coastal resources by the various agencies having specified responsibilities, and to present evidence and make periodic reports to the OCRM and the Governor, regarding the performance of all agencies in adhering to the ICMP.

ICMP Administration

IDNR's organizational structure provides an effective, continuing consultation and coordination between the state agencies. Administration and implementation of the ICMP will be housed within the Illinois Coastal Program. The ICMP will expand IDNR's capacity to take on new tasks that the agency is not currently able to perform rather than absorbing tasks that are already underway.

The ICMP will:

- Provide for consultation and coordination within IDNR, IEPA and other state agencies, local governments, interstate agencies, and regional agencies within the coastal zone, assuring full participation in carrying out the purposes and management policies as cited in the ICMP.
- Administer an Illinois Coastal Grants Program, making annual funds available for competitive grants.
- Coordinate with the IEPA to jointly develop a Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program.
- Administer Federal Consistency reviews to ensure that federal actions affecting land or water use within the coastal zone are consistent with the ICMP.

Carrying out the above responsibilities will require the following services and support:

- Fiscal management
- Grants administration
- Program development
- Resource management
- Project management
- GIS and website support

The ICMP Office will carry out these responsibilities from the IDNR offices in Chicago. Program support will be provided from the IDNR headquarters in Springfield. The IDNR Office of Realty and Environmental Planning will support land acquisitions funded through ICMP grants, and conduct internal reviews initiated by ICMP staff under the Comprehensive Environmental Review Process (CERP). This will be done to ensure that grant funded programs comply with relevant state and federal environmental statutes.

The OWR Division of Water Resource Management - Lake Michigan Programs Section is responsible for managing the state's interests in Lake Michigan, and issuing permits for work in and along the Lake

Michigan shore. The Section also administers water allocation from Lake Michigan, and monitors technical studies related to the lake level, bank erosion, and sediment movement. ICMP will work closely with the Lake Michigan Office of OWR to meet coastal communities and local governments' needs.

Other ORC divisions and IDNR offices provide support to facilitate administration, and to satisfy other special needs, such as GIS, website, procurement of services, and legal support. The ICMP initially employs 5 full-time staff to effectively administer the ICMP Program. ICMP requirements include ensuring state and federal consistency, developing the coastal NPS program, conducting TAC and CAG meetings, maintaining a website, and fulfilling numerous reporting requirements. The ICMP will hold grant workshops, monitor projects, and provide grant reporting.

ICMP Program Implementation

The ICMP will be implemented through existing state land and water resource authorities, within state and federal rules and regulations. Chapters 9, 10, and 11 describe the existing state authorities and policies for management and regulation of land and water resources within the coastal zone. They also identify the state agencies that administer those authorities.

The statutory authorities and enforceable policies are both comprehensive and specific in regulating land and water uses. The authorities vested within the IDNR and the IEPA comprise the foundation for addressing the special management areas cited in Chapter 6. These statutory authorities, together with other existing cooperative and coordinative linkages between the IDNR and the IEPA, provide jurisdictional framework to ensure proper implementation of the ICMP policies.

The following statutes are used to preserve and protect the waters of Lake Michigan. State agency and state-local coordination is cited under existing statute the **Rivers Lakes and Streams Act** 615 ILCS 5/14a. This statute requires IDNR, IEPA, and all state agencies to exercise their authorities in conformance with the policies of the ICMP. For specific enforceable policies for federal consistency please consult Chapter 11. Section 5/14a reads as follows:

Sec.14a. "It is the express intention of this legislation that close cooperation shall exist between the Pollution Control Board, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Department of Natural Resources and that every resource of State government shall be applied to the proper preservation and utilization of the waters of Lake Michigan.

"The Environmental Protection Agency shall work in close cooperation with the City of Chicago and other affected units of government to: (1) terminate discharge of pollutorial waste materials to Lake Michigan from vessels in both intra-state and inter-state navigation, and (2) abate domestic, industrial, and other pollution to assure that Lake Michigan beaches in Illinois are suitable for full body contact sports, meeting criteria of the Pollution Control Board."

"The Environmental Protection Agency shall regularly conduct water quality and lake bed surveys to evaluate the ecology and the quality of water in Lake Michigan. Results of such surveys shall be made available, without charge, to all interested persons and agencies. It shall be the responsibility of the Director of the Environmental Protection Agency to report annually or at such other times as the Governor shall direct; such report shall provide hydrologic, biologic, and chemical data together with recommendations to the Governor and members of the General Assembly."

“The requirement for reporting to the General Assembly shall be satisfied by filing copies of the report with the Speaker, the Minority Leader and the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the President, the Minority Leader and the Secretary of the Senate and the Legislative Research Unit, as required by Section 3.1 of “An Act to revise the law in relation to the General Assembly”, approved February 25, 1874, as amended, and filing such additional copies with the State Government Report Distribution Center for the General Assembly as is required under paragraph (t) of Section 7 of the State Library Act. In meeting the requirements of this Act, the Pollution Control Board, Environmental Protection Agency and Department of Natural Resources are authorized to be in direct contact with individuals, municipalities, public and private corporations and other organizations which are or may be contributing to the discharge of pollution to Lake Michigan.”

Another example that highlights the coordination between the IDNR and the IEPA, and which further ensures the responsibility to exercise their authorities in conformance with ICMP policies, is cited under existing statute of the **Rivers Lakes and Streams Act** 615 ILCS 5/18. Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of Section 18, which read as follows, specifically address the requirements for the Permit approval process for structures and fill in Lake Michigan:

“Sec. 18, Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 “It is unlawful to make any fill or deposit of rock, earth, sand, or other material, or any refuse matter of any kind or description or build or commence the building of any wharf, pier, dolphin, boom, weir, breakwater, bulkhead, jetty, causeway, harbor, or mooring facilities for watercraft, or build or commence the building of any other structure, or do any work of any kind whatsoever in any of the public bodies of water within the State of Illinois, without first submitting the plans, profiles, and specifications therefor, and such other data and information as may be required, to the Department of Natural Resources of the State and receiving a permit therefor signed by the Director of the Department and authenticated by the seal thereof. However, this requirement does not apply to duck blinds which comply with regulations of the Department of Natural Resources.”

“However, except as provided in this Act, no permit shall be issued or renewed authorizing any fill or deposit of rock, earth, sand, or other material, or any refuse matter of any kind or description in Lake Michigan unless the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency makes a final determination pursuant to subsection (a) of Section 39 of the Environmental Protection Act, as now or hereafter amended, that the proposed dredging or deposit of material will not cause a violation of the Environmental Protection Act or Pollution Control Board regulations.”

“Nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the discharge or other disposition of materials of any kind into Lake Michigan without first obtaining a joint permit from the Department of Natural Resources and the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. Any person, corporation, company, city or municipality, or other agency, who or which (1) discharges or disposes of any such materials into Lake Michigan without a permit or in violation of a permit, or (2) does any of the things prohibited by this Section shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.”

Construction projects in Illinois waterways, floodplains and wetlands often require both state and federal authorization. In furtherance of a coordinated permit review process, a Memorandum of Agreement was signed in 1982 to simplify the approval process for the applicants seeking project authorization from the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, the IDNR Office of Water Resources, and the IEPA. This resulted in the use of a joint permit application.

Another key statute exemplifying the IDNR's authority and cooperation with other governmental agencies and organizations is the "Lake Michigan Shore Line Act." This Act provides the means or methods of preventing erosion along the shore of Lake Michigan and empowers the IDNR to enter into agreements to accomplish such. Sections 1 and 2 of the **Rivers Lakes and Streams Act** 615 ILCS 55 read as follows:

Sec. 1. "The Division of Water Resources of the Department of Natural Resources shall cause investigations, surveys and studies to be made in cooperation with appropriate federal, State and local agencies with the view to devising effective means or methods of preventing erosion of the shore of Lake Michigan by waves, currents, structures or other elemental and artificial processes, and of preventing or minimizing in the immediate future damage to homes and other buildings and danger to human life resulting from such erosion. Any expenses incident and necessary thereto shall be paid from funds specifically appropriated for such purpose."

Sec. 2. "The Division of Water Resources may in the execution of its powers and duties under this Act, cooperate and enter into agreements with the proper agencies of the United States government, municipal corporations or political subdivisions of the State or any public or private corporation, organization or individual. Such agreements may assign to the cooperating agencies, organizations or individuals specific projects, particular phases or portions of any such project or phase for the purposes of this Act and may provide for joint undertakings and contributions of funds or other resources to perform or accomplish any work agreed upon between the parties to such agreements."

ICMP Technical Advisory Committee

The ICMP Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) provides the forum for state agency input, consistency review, and coordination with other state agencies on projects or issues that could have an effect on land and water resources within the coastal zone. The Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) as one of its primary functions, will review and comment on all projects proposed for funding. The TAC will also serve as the central mechanism ensuring that all State agencies exercising their authorities within the coastal zone adhere to the ICMP policies and management techniques.

The TAC is composed of representatives having working knowledge and/or having job responsibilities associated with managing our coastal resources. As technical advisors, the TAC includes representatives familiar with the land and water uses, and areas of particular concern, for preservation, or restoration, or meriting special attention. Representatives must have working knowledge of their existing authorities, data, studies, reports, and programs within the coastal boundary. The Office Director, or Managers, of each of the following offices appoint the best qualified person as their representative.

The TAC also includes a representative from the Illinois-Indiana Sea Grant Program that conducts research on water resources in the southern Lake Michigan Great region, providing a valuable source for information and an interstate link.

- IDNR Coastal Management Program Office
- IDNR Office of Water Resources
- IDNR Office of Realty and Environmental Planning
- IDNR Office of Resource Conservation
- IDNR Office of Land Management

- Illinois State Geological Survey
- Illinois Natural History Survey
- Illinois Board of Natural Resources Sustainability
- Illinois State Water Survey
- IEPA Bureau of Water
- Illinois-Indiana Sea Grant Program

The following is a brief summary of the duties and functions of TAC members:

- IDNR Coastal Management Program Office preserves, protects, restores, and where possible, enhances the coastal resources in Illinois for this and succeeding generations. The program will improve the quality of decision-making by the state and coastal communities resulting in more effective outcomes.
- IDNR Office of Water Resources administers regulatory programs for construction in the floodways of rivers, lakes, and streams; shore waters of Lake Michigan; construction and operation of dams; construction in public bodies of water; diversion of water from Lake Michigan; and withdrawal of water from Lake Shelbyville, Carlyle Lake, and Rend Lake. The Office is the lead state agency for water resources planning, navigation, floodplain management, the National Flood Insurance Program, and interstate water resource organizations. Interagency duties include the state water plan, drought response, flood emergency situation reports, and the comprehensive review of Illinois water use law.
- IDNR Office of Realty and Environmental Planning directs environmental analysis functions of the IDNR to ensure preservation and protection of natural resource values through implementation of the Endangered Species Protection Act, Interagency Wetlands Policy Act, and the Illinois Natural Areas Preservation Act. It coordinates planning for departmental sites, greenways and trails by providing financial and technical assistance to local agencies and organizations. The Office is responsible for acquisition of all real estate for use in the IDNR's recreational and wildlife programs.
- IDNR Office of Resource Conservation's mission is to facilitate the protection, enhancement, and utilization of the state resources for its citizens. The Office administers federal aid and special funds programs such as the Wildlife Preservation Fund, and conservation programs, the Illinois Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP), the Landowner Incentive Program, and Illinois River 2020. Office Divisions are Fisheries, Wildlife Resources, and Habitat Resources, which manages forestry and exotic species. The Office works with the Nature Preserves Commission, and the Endangered Species Protection Board. The Office is also responsible for monitoring, maintaining, enhancing and restoring biological diversity, and the ecological condition of the Illinois landscape, through local partnerships and the Partners for Conservation Program. The Critical Trends Assessment Project provides an on-going process to evaluate the state's environment. The Office also addresses contaminant issues that impact IDNR properties.
- IDNR Office of Land Management is responsible for managing 308 state parks, and recreational sites located on more than 475,000 acres of land. The Office manages lodges, resorts, and activities at these sites, and provides information and educational programs on recreational activities, including camping, hiking, biking, fishing, and hunting. The Office prepares annual site work, a statewide site

camping, and trails plan, and operations handbook which includes guidelines for new licenses, leases, permits and/or agreements.

- Illinois State Geological Survey provides earth science information relevant to the state's environmental quality, economic vitality, and public safety. Some 200 scientists and technical support staff conduct basic and applied research in geology, compile geologic maps, and gather and manage the state's geological data to provide information to industry, governmental agencies, and the public about Illinois geology and mineral resources.
- Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS) has been the guardian and recorder of biological resources since 1858. Over 200 scientists and technicians investigate and document biological resources, and acquire and provide natural history information to promote common understanding, conservation, and management of these resources. INHS maintains research programs in basic and applied ecology, systematics, and biogeography capable of addressing emerging issues relevant to conservation, management, and sustainable use of biotic resources. INHS provides a long-term repository of biological collections and ecological data, promotes cross-disciplinary collaboration to address complex ecological issues, and disseminates information on Illinois ecology and biodiversity.
- Illinois Board of Natural Resources Sustainability is the primary external advisory body for the Prairie Research Institute, provides input and advice on the scientific and research agenda, management, and funding of the Institute. The Institute contains five Divisions: Illinois Natural History Survey, Illinois State Archeological Survey, Illinois State Geological Survey, Illinois State Water Survey, and the Illinois Sustainable Technology Center.
- Illinois State Water Survey includes the Center for Atmospheric Science, Center for Chemistry & Technology, Center for Groundwater Science, Center for Watershed Science, and the National Atmospheric Deposition Program. The Water Survey provides monitoring, analytical, and mathematical modeling under these programs. The mission of the Center for Watershed Science is to generate historical and spatial scientific data, investigate and understand watershed processes, and provide state-of-the-art scientific and engineering analyses to policymakers, planners, and resource managers so they can develop and implement sustainable watershed programs based on the best scientific and engineering analyses.
- IEPA Bureau of Water ensures that rivers, streams and lakes support uses for which they are designated, including protection of aquatic life, recreation, and drinking water supply. This ensures that every public water system provides water that is safe to drink, and is protective of groundwater resources designated for drinking water and other beneficial uses. These water programs have been integrated to address major goals of the federal Clean Water Act, the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, and state regulations that address water pollution and water supply. The Bureau of Water conducts the following programs to protect and enhance the quality surface waters: permit programs, compliance/enforcement, surface water quality monitoring and assessment, watershed management, operator certification, field operations, and water quality standards.
- Illinois-Indiana Sea Grant Program (IISG) is one of 32 programs constituting the National Sea Grant network dedicated to research, education, and outreach to promote wise use of our nation's coastal, ocean, and Great Lakes resources for a sustainable economy and environment. The IISG serves clients along 104 miles of heavily urbanized and industrialized shoreline in Illinois and

Indiana. IISG is jointly sponsored by the University of Illinois and Purdue University. The IISG focuses its resources on local topics, which also address priorities outlined in the NOAA, and National Sea Grant Program Strategic Plans. The IISG addresses local and regional needs and opportunities in four thematic areas: habitats and ecosystems, water for our future, coastal cities, and nourishing healthy communities.

ICMP Coastal Advisory Group

The Coastal Advisory Group (CAG) provides recommendations on priority issues and emphasis areas with particular relevance being the forum for broad public input on regional issues and community involvement. The CAG makes recommendations to the ICMP providing direction and implementation. The CAG will identify coastal areas, emerging issues, or policy assistance needs on other management issues and long term goals. It will also assist in addressing conflict resolution.

The major duties for the CAG are to:

- Provide recommendations on priorities for studies/projects to be included in the annual grant applications
- Provide recommendations on ICMP policy direction, comprehensive coastal resource management issues, and long term development goals
- Provide assistance in conflict resolution

The ICMP Coastal Advisory Group includes one representative from each of the following:

- Office of the Lieutenant Governor
- Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning
- Alliance for the Great Lakes
- Lake County Forest Preserve District
- Forest Preserve District of Cook County
- Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago
- Chicago Wilderness
- Lake Michigan Watershed Ecosystem Partnership
- Lake Calumet Ecosystem Partnership
- Friends of the Chicago River
- Lake County Stormwater Management Commission
- Illinois International Port District
- Waukegan Harbor Citizens Advisory Group
- One regional representative from the following coastal segments and inland waterway corridors:
 - Far North Coast (sand plain) Winthrop Harbor, Zion, Beach Park, Waukegan, North Chicago
 - Central Coast (bluff coast) Lake Bluff, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Glencoe, Winnetka, Kenilworth, Wilmette
 - South Coast (lake plain) Chicago, Evanston
 - Chicago River and North Shore Channel Corridors (Inland Waterway) Chicago, Evanston, Lincolnwood, Skokie, Wilmette
 - Little Calumet and Grand Calumet River Corridors (Inland Waterway) Blue Island, Burnham, Calumet City, Calumet Park, Chicago, Dolton, Riverdale

Regional representation may be from a department, park district, commission, or the community, subject to approval of the municipalities identified within that region. Regional representation on the CAG will rotate on a biennial basis, or as agreed to by the municipalities. To ensure the CAG will be the primary mechanism for continuing consultation and coordination beyond state government, it will meet annually, with monthly meetings of subcommittees as needed. Representation on the ICMP Coastal Advisory Group is subject to approval of the IDNR Director.

The following provides a brief description of the duties and functions of the non-municipal groups represented on the CAG:

- Office of the Lieutenant Governor is first in line of succession to the Governor, and has several defined duties. These include serving as chair of the following entities: Illinois River Coordinating Council, Governor's Rural Affairs Council, Illinois Main Street CAG, Illinois Green Government Coordinating Council, and Broadband Deployment Council.
- Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP) was created by merging the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission (NIPC) and the Chicago Area Transportation Study (CATS), in order to integrate planning for transportation and land use. CMAP serves Cook, Lake, McHenry, DuPage, Kane, Kendall, and Will counties and continues NIPC's mandate for leadership of regional growth management and comprehensive land-use planning. CMAP conducts planning research for the region, including data collection on population trends, social, economic, physical, aesthetic, and governmental factors affecting development. It advises units of government concerning the plans, projects, proposals, and policies adopted or under consideration by any units of government to other plans, projects, proposals, and policies in the region; and recommends generalized comprehensive plans and policies which are metropolitan in character.
- Alliance for the Great Lakes works to conserve and restore the world's largest freshwater resource through policy, education and local efforts. The Alliance works on basin-wide policies, in partnership with other organizations, and mobilizes local efforts on behalf of the Great Lakes. It also works with the region's residents, teachers, scientists, economists, legal specialists, government representatives, communities, and individuals. Programs focus on water quality, water conservation, habitat recovery, land use, clean energy, education, and outreach.
- Lake County Forest Preserve District manages land and natural, cultural, educational, and recreational resources. The District presents the history and culture of Lake County through diverse exhibits and programs; comprehensive environmental education programs; a land preservation and acquisition program; master plans, and manages recreation, trail, and capital improvement projects. The District implements natural resource management programs including habitat restoration, reforestation, and fish and wildlife monitoring.
- Forest Preserve District of Cook County "Acquires... and holds lands to protect and preserve the flora, fauna, and scenic beauties within the district, and to restore, restock, protect, and preserve the natural forests...". The District oversees construction and maintenance of facilities, and manages a Nature Education Program, Land Management Programs, and six Nature Centers.
- Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago (MWRDGC) is an independent government and taxing body including approximately 91% of the land area of Cook County. The

MWRDGC controls approximately 76 miles of navigable waterways, connecting the Atlantic Ocean to the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico. The MWRDGC serves an area of 883 square miles, which includes the City of Chicago and 125 suburban communities having an equivalent population of 10.35 million people (5.25 million people, and a commercial and industrial equivalent of 4.5 million people). The District treats an average 1.5 billion gallons of wastewater each day. The District's Tunnel and Reservoir Project (TARP) is one of the country's largest public works projects for pollution and flood control. One hundred and nine miles of tunnels have already been completed and are in operation.

- Chicago Wilderness is a regional nature reserve that includes more than 225,000 acres of protected natural areas. It stretches from southeastern Wisconsin, through northeastern Illinois and into northwestern Indiana. The protected areas are forest preserves, state parks, federal lands, county preserves, and privately owned lands. There are also many unprotected natural areas that offer refuge to native wildlife. The Chicago Wilderness consortium is an alliance of more than 180 public and private organizations working together to protect, restore, study and manage the natural ecosystems of the Chicago region. The consortium's mission is to restore the region's natural communities to long term viability, enrich local residents' quality of life, and contribute to the preservation of global biodiversity.
- Lake Michigan Watershed Ecosystem Partnership was designated an ecosystem partnership by IDNR's C2000 program in January 2006. Goals for the partnership include improving water quality, protecting and restoring natural areas and wildlife habitat, managing stormwater and enhancing lakefront recreational opportunities. The partnership also demonstrates the ability of interstate, public, and private stakeholders to work together, including various local, state, and federal agencies, and the ICMP.
- Lake Calumet Ecosystem Partnership became an IDNR C2000 partnership in 1999. Its boundaries include a dozen urban residential communities in Southeast Chicago and South suburbs. These communities located in Cook County surround Lake Calumet, the Calumet River and Illinois portions of the Little Calumet and Grand Calumet Rivers. This partnership focuses on restoring the natural environment, interpreting our history, fostering a sustainable economy, revitalizing our community and protecting environmental health.
- Friends of the Chicago River "Friends" fosters vitality of the Chicago River for the human, plant and animal communities within its watershed. Priorities are to provide public access to the Chicago River and shows the Chicago River can be both ecologically healthy and a catalyst for community revitalization. "Friends" envisions a continuous Chicago River Trail, linking the more than 50 urban neighborhoods and communities along the River's 156 miles. "Friends" mobilizes volunteers, brings together coalitions, initiates planning solutions, connects people to the River through public outreach and education programs, and actively pursues on-the-ground projects.
- Lake County Stormwater Management Commission (SMC) coordinates the stormwater management activities of over 90 jurisdictions. SMC provides technical assistance, local knowledge and problem-solving skills to coordinate flood damage reduction, flood hazard mitigation, water quality enhancement, and natural resource protection projects and programs. The SMC 2002 Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan includes implementation of countywide minimum standards for new development; projects to reduce existing flooding and water pollution; flood

hazard mitigation; multipurpose use of open space, natural floodplains and other natural resources through coordination, technical assistance, and public information.

- Illinois International Port District is governed by a nine-member Board of Directors. The Port District has studies harbor plans and recommends changes to meet changing business and commercial needs. The Port District has rights and powers to issue permits for construction; to acquire, construct, own, lease and develop any port related facility or service; to police its property and exercise police powers; to acquire by purchase or lease real property for the development of adequate channels, ports, harbors, and terminal facilities; and the power to apply for and accept grants from the Federal government or the state.

ICMP State Consistency

Through an extensive networking approach, the state will provide for proper communication and coordination. The network will maintain checks and balances, a well-focused effort, and clear establishment of priorities needed for effective planning and management. Together, the network and state's statutory requirements provide for implementing the full range of policies and management techniques. ICMP staff provide for implementing public outreach, state and local agency coordination, state consistency review, grant administration, education, scheduling meetings, and maintaining an ICMP website.

- IDNR Environmental Position — IDNR Office of Realty and Environmental Planning, Division of Ecosystems and determines an official IDNR environmental position on internal and external projects. This includes permits, and plans related to construction, development or other activities that would change existing environmental conditions, unless otherwise officially designated by the IDNR Director. The Division will carry out this responsibility under the IDNR's CERP Program.
- Distinguishing ICMP Consistency and the IDNR Environmental Position —The ICMP will work with the Division of Ecosystems and Environment to ensure state consistency. ICMP staff will be the point of contact for providing ICMP state consistency reviews and determinations. To ensure ICMP state consistency, all projects will undergo a CERP review conducted by the OREP's Division of Ecosystems and Environment.

The TAC will be the key mechanism for ensuring state administrative review of development plans, projects, or land and water use regulations to ensure ICMP state consistency. Other state and relevant agency contacts will be identified in order to make consistency determinations for state authorities not represented on the TAC or to seek consultation on specific issues of relevance as necessary. The IDNR Director has final authority on any change to the makeup or representation on either the TAC or the CAG to best satisfy ICMP objectives and requirements.

ICMP Framework Summary

Here is a summary of the key roles in implementing a framework that meets the program management requirements:

- Lead Agency —IDNR is the lead agency for administering the ICMP. The IDNR Director is the final authority in recommending programmatic changes to NOAA, in making changes to the network

including representation on the TAC and CAG, and making decisions to resolve conflicts in program direction, administration, or ICMP consistency.

- Lead ICMP Office —The ICMP staff is a separate office within the IDNR reporting to the Director. It maintains its offices in Chicago. The ICMP staff is the central point of contact for program administration.
- Lead Supporting Agency — IEPA is the lead supporting agency to the IDNR in administering the ICMP. IEPA provides full support to the IDNR in developing a Coastal NPS Control Program Development Plan.